MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH3 JUN 28 AM 8: 54 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION FORM CALENDAR YEAR 2012

	CITY OF ROLLING FORK Public Water Supply Name
	PWS ID # 630004
	List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR
The Cons syste custo of el check	Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a sumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water em, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the omers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year lectronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please k all boxes that apply.
X	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement) On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below) Other
	Date(s) customers were informed:/,/
	CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used
	Date Mailed/Distributed://
	CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email message
X	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: THE DEER CREEK PILOT
	Date Published:05 / 30 / 13
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted:/
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
I her publithe S	TIFICATION Teby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this ic water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with
Depa	water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State artment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700

Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

May be emailed to: <u>Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us</u>



RECEIVED WATER SUPPLY 2013 APR 23 PM 3: 66

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Rolling Fork PWS#: 630004 & 630030 April 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Rolling Fork have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kenneth Roberts at 662.454.2305. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at 4:00 PM at 130 Walnut Street, Rolling Fork.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWSID#	630004		T	EST RESULT	ΓS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL		Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic	Contam	inants								
10. Barium	N	2010*	.004	.003004	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
13. Chromium	N	2010*	.002	.0005002	ppb	100	100		om steel and pulp of natural deposits	
16. Fluoride	N	2010*	.46	.437050	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		

Disinfection By-Products										
Chlorine	N	2012	1.6	.60 – 2.6	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes		

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississisppi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our water system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 63%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

*****April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The City of Rolling Fork works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

^{**} Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

2013 JUN 28 AM 8: 54

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF SHARKEY

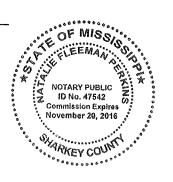
Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public, Ray Mosby, Editor and Publisher of the Deer Creek Pilot, a newspaper printed and published in the City of Rolling Fork, said State and County, and having a general circulation therein, who makes oath that a certain legal notice, of which a true copy clipped from the Deer Creek Pilot, and attached hereto, was printed and published in the said Deer Creek Pilot ______ consecutive times on the days and dates as follows, to wit:

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER DEER CREEK PILOT

Sworn to before me, this 27 day of <u>Sune</u> 2013

My Commission Expires





April 2013 We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we have to continually improve the water treatment process and profect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been drinished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Rolling Fork have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kenneth Roberts at (662) 873-2814. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at 4:00 PM at 130 Walnut Street, Rolling Fork.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January (** to December 31**, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table contaminants that were detected during the period of January (** to December 31**, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife, inorganic viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife, inorganic discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicidides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and perfordeum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs an set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The 'Goal' (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) — The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) — The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/t) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000

PWS ID#	630004		T	EST RESULT	S .				
Contaminant .	Violation Date Y/N Collecte d		Detected # of Samples Mi		Unit Measure -ment	MCLG MC		ACL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contami	inants							
10. Barium	N	2010*	.004	.003004	ppm	2	2	discharge fr	of drilling wastes; com metal refineries; atural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010*	.002	.0005002	ppb	100	100		rom steel and pulp on of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N .	2010*	.46	.437050	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; wa additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer aluminum factories	

	Disinfection By-Products													
	Chlorine	N	2012	1.6	.60 - 2.6	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to contro microbes	л i_				
- 1														

Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept. of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality admits that the providing high quality control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water, each ensuring cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, either bets provided to the provided p

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our water system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 63%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Sale Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some etderly, and inflants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

*****April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING**

****April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In accordance with the Radionucides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quarterly for radionucides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline, however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological machines samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public versupply, MSDH was required to issue compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public would be a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionucides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Watters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The City of Rolling Fork works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our wate sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Vicksburg and Rick Boyd of Rolling Fork, earned the title of U.S. Army Infantryman along with Company lion, 58th 2nd Battalion, Infantry Regiment, after graduating from 13 weeks of OSUT training at Fort Ben-ning, Ga. Boyd is current-

ly stationed at Fort Wainwright, Ak. He is a 2011 graduate of Porter's Chapel Acadmey in Vicksburg.



Pvt. 2 Jacob F. Boyd

SCHF hosts cooking workshop in July

VICKSBURG- Join Chef Tom Ramsey as he is structs and entertains everyone on how to create Carolyn cheese soup (his mother's popular recipe), Vicksburg t mato sandwiches, and duck Clemenceau, on Tuesday, Ju 16 at the Southern Cultural Heritage Academy Buildin

Ramsey is a chef, sommelier, writer and media perso ality living in Jackson. At his "day job" as Chef of Unde ground 119, he oversees all back-of-the-house operation ground 119, he oversees all back-of-the-house operator including nightly dinner service, catering and special eveneals. His company, Ivy & Devine Culinary Group, pr vides private chef services, catering, and in-home cookilessons taught by professional chefs.

Ramsey is a published writer of recipes, fiction, essay and magazine articles. His work has been featured in I cal, regional and national publications as well as in various publications.

online publications.

The class is set for 5:30-7:30 p.m.
Registration is \$30/SCHF members and \$35/nc members and includes all supplies.

Space is limited and reservations are required. I more information, please contact the SCHF office at 66 631-2997 or email info@southernculture.org.

